general hospitals over hospitals for the insane would be overcome as, with "with proper equipment, our results should be just as striking and satisfactory as in any hospital department" (1906, 10). Exploiting prejudice on one hand while, albeit less energetically, attempting to reform it on the other, Clarke's loyalty already seems unevenly divided between his position as Medical Superintendent of the Toronto Asylum, and his dream.

Justifying the latter, he brutalizes the mentally ill of the metropolis, describing "the flocking of mental weaklings to the city" and urging that "something must be done to meet the requirements of the situation" (1908, 3). Evidently a metropolitan magnet for "mental weaklings," the city needs a psychiatric clinic, which he asserts would "relieve the situation materially," but without which "we cannot cope with t he difficulties which face us" (1908, 3). Much of Clarke's subsequent writing is devoted to dramatizing and problematizing the city's needs, and the clinic's ability to supply and even solve them; the Asylum proper dwindles into insignificance beside the psychiatric clinic, a "virtual asylum" with the whole city, if not the nation, potentially its "patient."

Dementia Praecox and the Individual Approach

In his Annual Report for 1906, Clarke quotes long passages from his own journal (The American Journal of Insanity, of which he had been an editor since 1904), of what originally were after-dinner speeches delivered at his own Asylum (to "members of the Psychological Section of the British Medical Association, and the visiting members of the American Medico-Psychological Association" on the 60th anniversary of the laying of the corner stone) by a roster of hand-picked speakers. While their tenor that "Ontario had done nobly in caring for her insane" (1906, 10), might not have been strictly in accordance with the truth, the particular innovations advocated include the acquisition of some of the recently developed hardware for scientific work, the augmentation of the medical staff, and the freedom of more of that staff from clerical work. But these are minor compared to the ultimate goal, the implementation of what Clarke calls "study of individuals and their treatment" or "the individual method" (1906, 10). This is essential for the transformation of the Asylum from a "well managed poor house" with its "hopeless wrecks stranded in asylum wards" to a "hospital for the insane" (1906, 10).